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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SOURCE Jen-min Jih-pao.

EXHIBITION REVEALS LU-TA AREA
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTIVE POWER

The Industrial Exhibition in Ta-lien, occupying 10 acres of grounds, has more than 160 kinds of products from matches to ships and locomotives on display. This exhibition reveals the progress made in the restoration of plants and production during the 3 years since liberation.

Displays from the basic industries of iron, steel, and machinery, include precision tools, accurate within 0.01 to 0.02 millimeters. There are lathes with equipment for cutting 40 types of screw threads. The exhibition has on display documents which describe the capabilities of various factories, such as the Ta-lien Machine Works. The latter is capable of producing in a year over 1,000 carbon electrodes, which are indispensable in the manufacture of steel, and which cost 200,000 yuan in people's currency per piece.

Other factories are producing horizontal and vertical hydraulic presses which can exert pressures up to 1,000 tons. All kinds of mining machinery and equipment including excavators, conveyors, crushers, selectors, and drill points are also being made. For use in chemical industry plants, crucibles, acid resistant pipes, pumps, and kettles are being produced. The productive capacity of electric motors of all sizes and for all purposes is double that of 1947. The productive capacity of our metal-working shops is nearly three times that of 1948. Our production of steel is 64 percent greater than that under the Japanese regime in the Northeast. There is on exhibition a 1.33-ton piece of noncorrosive steel, a material that is needed in chemical industries, as well as many types of carbon steel, spring steel, and special tool steels. Steel plants are able to produce an alloy having a hardness of 9.5 on Moh's scale. This steel alloy is suitable for cutting edges, drills, dies for wire-drawing, etc. In the Ta-lien area, there are nine large steel mills, machine shops, and metal-working factories, which are the backbone of all Ta-lien industries.

It is possible to manufacture in Ta-lien all locomotive parts with the exception of the driving wheels, the main chassis, and boiler flues.

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the only plants in China that are able to make the cold (pressed) steel wheels for 30-ton cars are in Shang-hai and Ta-lien. Since liberation, with the aid of USSR technical experts, our plants can make such things as air compressors, compressed air brakes, welding machines, three-way valves, and the automatic apparatus for the block system of railroad signals.

In the matter of shipbuilding, our production in 1948 was the highest since 1936, viz., 20,000 tons above the Japanese record in Manchukuo. Our industries have been able to make such a record mainly because they adopted the USSR technique of electric welding of the hulls. The 120-horsepower Diesel engine on exhibit is able to drive at 9.5 knots a newly designed 50-ton fishing boat. This engine is the first one of its kind to be built in Ta-lien. In 1950, it is planned to build these on a large scale.

The largest chemical industrial plant in this territory is the Ta-lien Chemical Works, which has an area of 430,000 square meters, embracing some 30 large or small units in which are installed over 500 important pieces of equipment. Its largest installation for the production of ammonia, can produce over 40,000 tons per year. This plant was originally built for the Japanese by a German engineer and equipped with German machinery to produce ammonia for fertilizer and for military purposes. Since liberation, the factories producing nitric acid, sulfuric acid by the contact process, and ether (ethyl) have been restored.

A nitration plant, a hydrochloric acid plant, a calcium carbonate plant, a 2-nitro-naphtholine plant, and a plant for the decomposition of ammonium sulfate are the newly constructed parts of the Ta-lien Chemical Works. The plant for producing ammonia is now under construction. At present, the principal products of these chemical plants are sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, benzene, and ether. The monthly production of these chemicals is several tens of tons. A large amount of soda ash is also being made. The petroleum refineries are again in operation, being able to handle 10,000 to 20,000 tons of petroleum per year. Production of calcium carbonate is 40 tons per month; carbonate of magnesium 20 tons per month. Several tens of thousands of kilograms of potassium chloride, potassium chlorate, and phosphorus are produced each year. The gas works should be ready for operation in October 1949. Its annual capacity is to be 34,160,000 cubic meters of gas.

The Chin-chou Spinning Mill of Chin-chou has 107,552 spindles, which is 24.17 percent of the total number of spindles working in the Northeast. The Ta-lien Spinning Mill has 35,120 spindles and 70 looms for weaving cloth and some tens of looms for weaving towels, stockings, and underwear. Whereas, before the war there were 1,553 looms working in this area, now there are 2,100 looms at work.

The production of matches in 1948 was 18,700 cases. The goal for 1949 is 30,000 cases.

In April 1949, the construction was begun of a glass factory which will produce 7 millimeter thick plate glass.

In the first half of 1949, the Kuang-yuan Oil Mill alone produced over 2,400,000 kilograms of peanut oil and 790,000 kilograms of bean oil. The maximum monthly capacity of this mill is 800 tons of bean oil and 600 tons of peanut oil.

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